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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.82

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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April 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 95 86

April 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 89 88

7646 日大初月三

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

四拜禮 號六廿月四英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

OVER THREE THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

HOW THE ENEMY IS BEING PUNISHED.

London, April 25, 3.15 a.m.
The War Office, in a statement commenting on the German wireless message cabled earlier, scathingly exposes the new German methods of attributing to us designs never entertained, in order to prove that they have completely failed. It closely examines and simultaneously explodes the claims of German successes, some of which are alleged at places where no attacks were made and at others where we won and retained the objectives with moderate losses. The statement concludes by saying that it can safely be said that this German document is the most encouraging indication we have yet had of the state of the mind of the German Army and people, and the anxiety with which the German Headquarters regard the situation.

Warriors Wear St. George Favours.

London, April 25, 8.55 a.m.
The lesson of the great battle is that the main German armies, obeying the Allied initiative, have been brought to a stand. The flower of the German troops—mostly Pomeranians and Bavarians—have been engaged. The prisoners taken are superior in physique to those of the earlier engagements.

Four thousand Germans, massing in a certain wood for a counter-attack, were observed by our airmen and were shelled to death, British batteries firing the wood with gas shells.

British troops at many points on Monday went into battle wearing red and white favours in honour of St. George's Day. The tiny River Scarpe is overflowing the Yser, Somme, etc., as a scene of historic carnage.

The British Thrust.

London, April 25, 2.00 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We captured the hamlet of Biham, north-east of Trescault, during the night.

Fighting occurred in the early morning along our front between Cojeul and the Scarpe River. We further progressed and secured the ground gained.

Prisoners numbering 3,029, including fifty-six officers, have been taken since April 23.

Slaughter of the Enemy.

London, April 25, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on April 25, says:—The Scarpe Valley continues to be the centre of fierce fighting, which is going on the whole length of our advance between Lens and St. Quentin.

It is generally believed that the enemy has suffered heavier in this battle, in proportion to the numbers employed, than in any Western Front battle. For example, take the counter-attack upon Gavrelle. Four Battalions were seen advancing at a distance of four thousand yards. Our field batteries were trained upon them and waited until they were at short range when shrapnel was poured in the advancing waves as fiercely as the gunners could serve their weapons. It was like wheat-mowing and the Battalions seemed to melt into a bluish haze. When this cleared on the "Cease fire" the ground was very thickly strewn with grey figures. Remember that this is only one of many examples of the recklessness with which the enemy has flung himself upon us. Moreover, our artillery sometimes catches him before he can advance. One instance of this was when the Germans continued to mass in the very heart of the woods just east of Moachy. Throughout yesterday and last night our batteries maintained a searching fire on these woods, and it is pretty certain that these smoking places are now littered with dead.

The French Front.

London, April 25.
A French communique states:—We have progressed south-east of Cernay en Lorraine.

In the region of the Aisne we took prisoners. Our fire stopped dead a German attack after a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Hurbisee and Vauclerc Plateau.

We so advanced near Mont Sans Nom, in Champagne, where we also captured prisoners and a gun. Enemy raids near Tahure and Maison de Champagne failed, leaving many dead on our wire.

The German Version.

London, April 25.
A German wireless official message states:—Fighting for Gavrelle has continued since yesterday morning.

South of the Scarpe, a British attack on a wide front, on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai Road, broke down after a violent hand-to-hand fight, with heavy losses. We made 650 men prisoner on Monday, and destroyed several tanks.

The Anglo-French on Monday and Tuesday lost thirty-nine aeroplanes.

Costly German Attacks.

London, April 25, 11.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Gavrelle has been the objective of nine violent counter-attacks for the past twenty-four hours, all of which our artillery repulsed. The German losses therein have been heavy, they had to cover a considerable expanse of open ground. Their prodigal use of infantry is unparalleled. The ratio of the infantry losses is much lighter than earlier in the Somme battle.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE MESOPOTAMIA THRUST.

Great Capture of Booty.

London, April 25.
A Mesopotamian official message states:—Besides the rolling stock, particulars of which have been already cabled, our captures at Istabulat include 20 officers, 667 men, one 5.9-inch gun, fourteen Krupp's guns, 1,240 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. General Maude, after a night march, attacked a Turkish division on the west bank at Shatt el Adheim, compelling it to fall back ten miles to the north. We took 131 prisoners.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

German Ministers to Meet in Conference.

London, April 25.
The German Ministers in neutral States have been called to Berlin for a conference on the submarine question, probably owing to the growing neutral indignation at submarineism.

Meanwhile all the neutrals in Europe continue to suffer acutely from shortage of food. There have been further great workmen's demonstrations in Sweden, which has suffered, exceptionally from submarineism.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, April 25.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Imperial War Cabinet yesterday considered the resolutions of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee in favour of Imperial Preference. He promised a statement on Friday concerning it.

AN UNWELCOME SUGGESTION.

London, April 25.
The Government is of opinion that the suggestion cannot be adopted that the Germans should be informed that, unless Lion Cathedral in Cologne is spared, Cologne Cathedral will be destroyed.

LIEUT. ROBINSON ALIVE.

London, April 25.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. L. Baird stated that there is reason to believe that the missing airman, Lieut. Robinson, V.C., is alive.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, April 25.
A German wireless official message states:—The Bulgarians repulsed British attacks between the Vardar and Lake Doiran.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, April 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the distinguished Russian General Tcherbachevich has been appointed Second in Command on the Rumanian front, where the King of Rumania is Generalissimo.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES.

London, April 25.
A Russian official wireless message states:—The Cosacks repulsed the Kurds on the night of April 21 near Saiger. In the Caucasus our cruiser destroyed the harbour works. At Kerassund one of our torpedo-boats destroyed three Turkish schooners. One of our submarines sank two schooners in the region of the Bosphorus.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMISSION TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 25.
The French Commission headed by M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre has arrived.

THE BIG BATTLE.

More Hun Admissions.

London, April 25.
A wireless German official report says: There has been fighting all day long for Gavrelle, and new English attacks have been made along the Arras-Cambrai road.

On the Arras battlefield, British troops, standing on French territory, yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German lines. Their heaviest batteries have for days been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early on the morning of the 23rd the artillery battle increased to a very strong drum fire and soon afterwards the English thrusting troops, led often by tanks, burst forward on a thirty kilometre front behind this wall of fire. Our destructive fire forced them in many places to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle swings backwards and forwards with great bitterness. Whenever the enemy gained ground our brave and eager infantry drove him back. The suburbs of Lens, Arras, Gavrelle, Bapaume and Guenappe were the hottest places in a fierce struggle and their names will be associated with deeds of heroism by regiments from almost every German district between the sea and the Alps. A further attack of particular intensity and with new masses followed in the evening on both sides of the Scarpe. The strength of this attack also broke under our fire and hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy gained a few hundred yards on the Cambrai-Arras road and the ruins of Guenappe remained in his hands. The German soldier at the front knows that every man and woman at home is working strenuously to support him in this life and death battle.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BIG BATTLE.

Aeroplanes v. Destroyers.

London, April 24.
The Admiralty report that three British naval aeroplanes attacked five destroyers steaming between Blankenburg and Zebruggen on Monday afternoon. The leading machine dropped sixteen bombs on one destroyer, obtaining a direct hit. The remaining destroyers scattered attacked by two machines, which dropped thirty-two bombs. Thereafter the leading destroyer listed to port and probably she sank, as only four destroyers were afterwards seen entering Zebruggen.

Forty More Hun Aeroplanes Brought Down.

London, April 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: One of the most striking features of the advance has been the sudden emphatic reassertion of our dominance in the air. Yesterday, we brought down forty aeroplanes, of which fifteen crashed to the ground. Only two of ours are missing. Our airmen are certainly justifying their expressed ability to drive the Huns from the sky in a week given fine weather, of which we have had three days now.

Trenches Filled With German Dead.

London, April 25.
A French communique says: The day was chiefly marked by artillery actions along the whole front. There was a continued destructive fire against enemy batteries and organisations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corse, Jurincourt and Champagne. Explosions were observed in a certain number of batteries. We brought back four 105 mm. mortars captured during the fighting on the plateau of Chemin-de-Dames and hitherto not counted in the gains. Near Moronvillers our light troops penetrated the German trenches which were found to be full of corpses. A Belgian communique reports the heaviest artillery.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, April 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Further information regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was exceptionally fierce. Seven German divisions were engaged on the Croisilles-Gavrelle front and several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, all of which remained in our hands except a few buildings to the north of Roex. Our massed artillery shattered frequent counter-attacks while those penetrating our barbed wire were cut down by rifle and machine-gun fire. One British corps took prisoners belonging to four divisions. We advanced along the whole front. There was considerable fighting to-day, though it was somewhat less fierce at a number of points on the battle front. Progress was continued between Sensée River and Monchy-le-Preux and the line was advanced within a few hundred yards of Fontaine-le-Croisilles and Chérisy. A counter-attack by strong forces in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle this afternoon was broken up by artillery and driven back in disorder. Over two thousand prisoners have been passed to the rear since Monday morning and there are others not yet counted.

There was a greater amount of air-fighting on Monday than on any previous day. Our aeroplanes attacked the enemy's machines wherever they were to be found, going far behind the lines, bombing railways, dumps and aerodromes, and compelling the enemy to give battle. Fifteen German machines were destroyed and twenty-four driven down. A large three-seater machine was brought down in our lines and the occupants taken prisoner. Two of our machines are missing.

More Hun Lies Exposed.

London, April 25.
The War Office makes the following announcement:—We did not attack the suburb of Lens or Avion, which are a considerable distance from our line. Our attack was on a fourteen not a thirty kilometre front. We captured Gavrelle, Guenappe and the outskirts of Roex, which village was our sole objective.

The Way into Belgium.

London, April 25.
The Scarpe was chosen by Field Marshal Haig for the principal attack as being the weakest point of the German lines. Its valley leads directly to Douai, the centre of the German defences, and it does not require great progress here to cause the evacuation of Lens. Then the main German position between Drocourt and Queant, which is an extension of the Hindenburg line, and which there is reason to believe is unfinished, will be threatened and the way made open to the broad plains towards Belgium. Thus Field Marshal Haig is striking a blow at the invader's heart.

TURKISH MATTERS.

London, April 24.
An official message from Egypt says: Reinforced, the Turkish forces hold a strongly entrenched position from Gaza towards Beersheba. The organization of the positions we gained on the front of the Turkish main line is proceeding satisfactorily. We blew up an ammunition dump at Gaza.

SPAIN'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

Amsterdam, April 25.
The Spanish Note relative to the San Fulgencio, recently sunk without warning, has been published in Berlin. It emphasises that Spain's existence is imperilled by implacable submarineism, and earnestly invites discussion with a view to the mitigation of the evil. The German press points out that the Note was framed by the ex-Premier, Don Romanones. It is noteworthy that the Note has still not been published in Spain.

CHUNG LING-SOO.

To Visit Hongkong Next Week.

Residents will be interested to learn that Chung Ling-soo, the world-famous conjurer and illusionist, accompanied by a first-class variety company, direct from the leading London variety theatres. The party is being brought out under the personal direction of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, and will commence its season at the Theatre Royal about the latter end of next week.

The Company has had a huge success in London for over a year, and those who have already seen Chung Ling-soo in Hongkong, or at Home, know full well how brilliant and mystifying his performances always are. New features are to be introduced here, and the season should be a great success in every respect.

CHESS MATCH.

Hongkong University v. Sai Ying Pun.

This match for the school shield of the Hongkong Chess Club took place yesterday, the scores being:—

University.	Sai Ying Pun.
1st Round.	
T. P. Khoo (black) 1	Yuen Kwai (white) 0
A. de Souza (white) 0	Chan Po Ming (black) 1
H. A. Phipps (black) 0	Chan Kwan (white) 1
Thomas (white) 0	Chia (black) 1
Z. I. Ding (black) 0	Lo Hing Kuen (white) 1
Total 1	Total 4

2nd Round.	
T. P. Khoo (white) 0	Yuen Kwai (black) 1
A. de Souza (black) 0	Chan Po Ming (white) 1
H. A. Phipps (white) 0	Chan Kwan (black) 1
Thomas (black) 0	Chia (white) 1
Z. I. Ding (white) 0	Lo Hing Kuen (black) 1
Total 0	Total 5

First Round: Hongkong University Sai Ying Pun ...	1 4
Second Round: Hongkong University Sai Ying Pun ...	0 5
Total ...	1 9

Armed Robbery.
A man named Lo Kai was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with armed robbery (with two others not in custody), which is alleged to have taken place on a waterboat in Yaumatei Bay on the 29th inst. Property valued at about \$300 was stolen. The case was adjourned.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, April 28.
"Scenes from Shakespeare" in Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, May 2.
Meeting of the E. K. Oymen Club.

Thursday, May 3.
Centur Insurance Office's Meeting: noon.
Saturday, May 5.
Hongkong Electric Co.'s Meeting: noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

New Motor Car Rule in Shanghai.
A new motor car license condition is published in the Shanghai Gazette, providing for the installation of a red rear light on cars to illuminate also the number plate, and for the carriage of head lights fitted with suitable appliances for reducing the power of the light within a certain area to be prescribed. Incidentally it may be remarked that to a number of cars is fitted a rear light in which the glare from the red is sufficient to prevent vision of the number plate at short distances—thus entirely circumventing the purpose for which number plates are carried.

Abolition of Likin.
Since the Chinese Government made the proposals to the Foreign Powers for the increase of the Customs tariff, preparations have been made for the abolition of the Likin system. The Ministries of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce have sent instructions to their representatives in the provinces to institute an investigation, in order to find out whether after the revision of the tariff the receipts of the Customs will be sufficient to cover the loss of revenue through the abolition of the Likin system, which has been provided for in the Budget of the year.

New South Wales Finance.
In his financial statement the Premier of New South Wales claims that his State shows the most satisfactory position in Australia, with a true surplus in the year of £100,000. All the State business undertakings show a profit except the railways and tramways. The deficiency on these he attributes entirely, to war expenditure. The amount of State taxation per head he states to have actually diminished, while the amount received from the Federal Government was less as a whole as well as per head of population. The public debt showed an increase of £2,700,000, partly attributable to investment in public works, which are or are hoped to be, reproductive.

Boy Ed Back in U. S.
A telegram from Philadelphia dated March 13 says:—Captain Boy Ed, ex-Naval Attache to the German Embassy in Washington, was in this city as recently as a week ago, according to a representative here of the Department of Justice in Washington who is charged with the investigation of a smuggling plot involving two interned German ships at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Captain Boy Ed, with Captain von Payco, the ex-Military Attache to the German Embassy, was dismissed the country by President Wilson in 1915 for alleged conspiracy. He is believed to have returned to the United States in a submarine coming from Germany, or possibly in a submarine having a base on the Mexican coast. He is suspected of having been the brains of the smuggling plot under investigation here in connection with which five Philadelphia, including three German-Americans, are under arrest. Chinese Minister of Finance Charged.

Peking, April 19.—This morning's papers publish the mandate dismissing the Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance and, quite regardless of the fact that the case is sub judice, discuss relative facts and blame or exonerate personages concerned according to their political affiliations. Apparently Dr. Chen Chin-tao, in consequence of the hullabaloo over the case in the Press, has made an explanation to the Cabinet in his own defence, whereby he denies having received any improper payment, but admits that some time ago he knew that the Vice-Minister of Finance had accepted a bribe. The Vice-Minister, however, in his statement, attributes guilty knowledge to his chief. The Cabinet ordered an investigation and as a result has dismissed both Ministers by mandate and bade them over to the judicial court to be dealt with according to the law. The Vice-Minister has hitherto evaded authority, but Dr. Chen Chin-tao is under surveillance pending the preparation of the case.

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HOLYLAND MASSACRES.

£50,000 Wanted for Relief.

"The cloud of mystery which has overhung what is happening in the Holy Land throughout these terrible months is not yet lifted, and one almost trembles to think what will be revealed when we have access to all the facts," wrote the Archbishop of Canterbury to a meeting held at the Mansion House in aid of Bishop Macdonnell's Fund for Relief in Syria and Palestine.

Harrowing tales of the cruelties inflicted upon the unfortunate inhabitants of the Holy Land—Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike—by the Turks were related by Sir Henry McMahon, formerly High Commissioner in Egypt, by Lord Bryce, and by Miss Lugliet a Syrian lady; and the note of tragedy was brought home to the audience more closely by a Syrian gentleman who rose from among the audience to thank the Lord Mayor for his relief efforts, but who sat down sobbing before he had spoken a dozen words.

Never had appeal for a more pathetic cause been made before even from the Mansion House, declared the Lord Mayor and Lord Bryce: and among the obseques announced from the meeting itself were one for \$200 and another for \$500. At least \$50,000 is needed to supply food, clothing and material to be poured from Egypt into the Holy Land as soon as opportunity offers.

Lord Bryce told particularly of the massacres and organised destruction which took place around Jerusalem and in Lebanon. In Jerusalem itself 40,000 people existed only on the rations served out by the order of the German Government, and in the villages around two thirds of the population had died from famine and disease.

Not Wanted.

Miss Adela Fankhorst attempted to deliver a lecture directed against Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes at a strong Labour centre at Perth (Western Australia) recently. The audience "sang her down" with "Kala, Britannia" and "Australia Will be There."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Beranger Madame (2), from Saigon.
Bourne Shinyomaru from Shanghai.
Chongkwan Chop Kwong-taiyochan, from Seremban.
Talley Lt. Geo. U.S. Army, from Manila.
Hayichan, from Chinkiang.
Hokiantuk, from Cebu.
Jones Laughlin Steel Co., from Pontianak.
Kimhwa, from Saigon.
Kwongkee Shangwan Buki, from Singapore.
Linsinchee, from Shanghai.
Neelmeyer, Holland Club, from Macao.
Pohlong, from Saigon.
Shing Hing Hong, from Saigon.
Stewart, Knutsford Hotel Kowloon, from Singapore.
Toda, from Bangkok.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 19, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwangkwongyan, Wilton St., from Shanghai.
Hoogoon Steamship Company, from Moji.
Yunhong, from Amoy.
Beeguanchan, from Amoy.
Kelly, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Yocyo, from Kobe.
Japanese Cruiser Hirado, from Kure.
Chingchonglee c/o Takchong-yuen, from Shanghai.
Chilippe Croiscur Russie Oral, from Schlippen.
Grimshaw, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kakui Watanabe c/o Japanese Consul, from Shimonoeki.
Q368 Kihum Company, from Hankow.
Eugen Bolserwein Empress Asia Etc, New York.
Chunks Yoksing, Queens Road, from Kobe.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, April 20, 1917.

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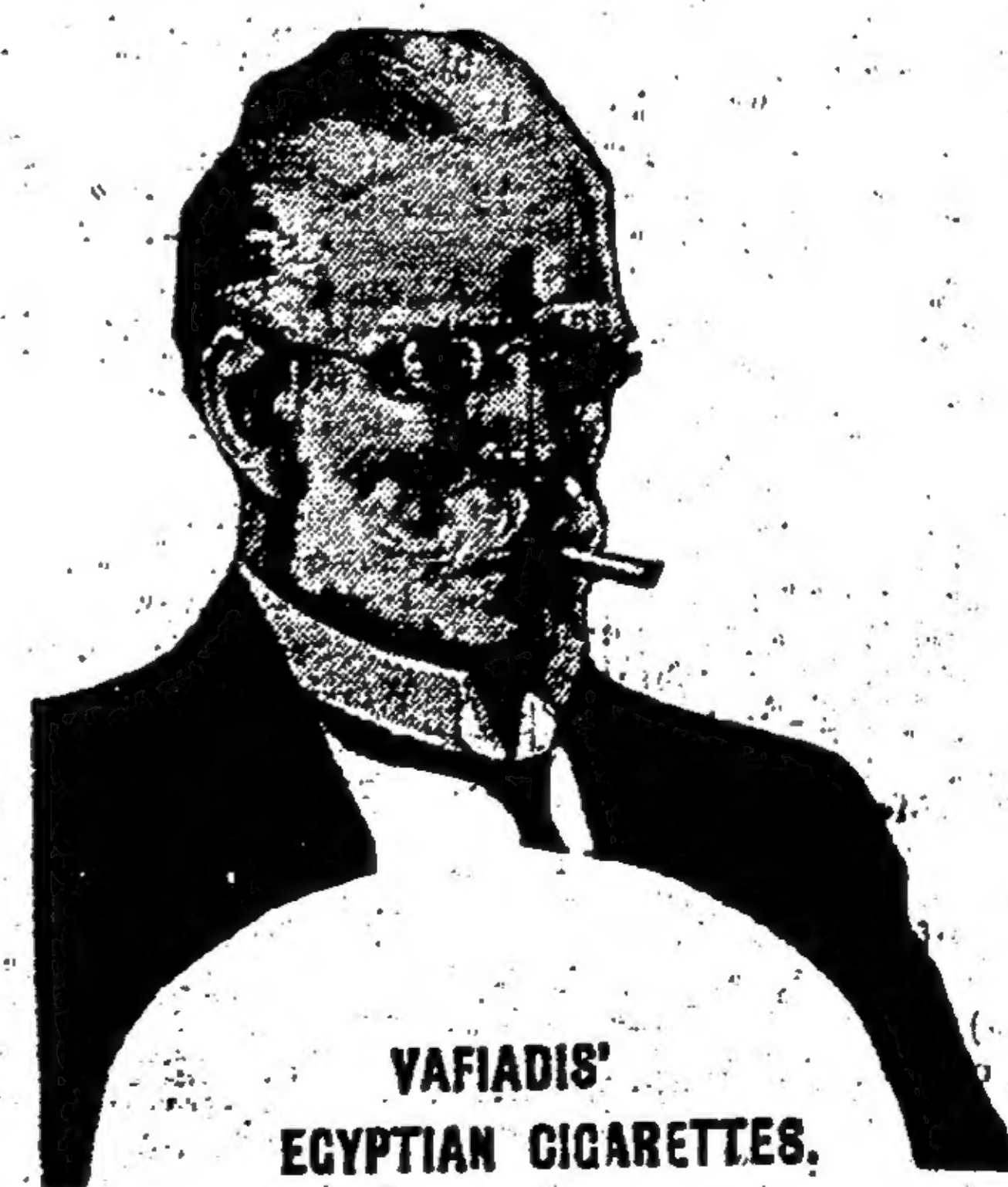
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Hongkong 18th February, 1917

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"	20	.75
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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

We welcome right cordially the letter on the above subject which appeared in our issue of Tuesday, and shall be glad to print others of the same order. Our correspondent asks, apropos the forthcoming enquiry into the teaching of English in the schools frequented by Chinese: "Is the teaching of English in the British schools so perfect that it does not require looking into?" Unfortunately we have only hearsay to go upon; but we certainly have heard very grave complaints as to the teaching, not only of English but of other subjects as well, in the British schools here; and so long as the present "educational" system continues in Hongkong, we see no great hope of better things. As all of our readers are aware, it has ever been our complaint that, in addition to giving the Chinese very much less than value for their money, the local Government has sinned in that it has never troubled to provide efficient teaching (above the elementary grade) for boys of purely European parentage.

We discussed, only a few days ago, the needs of the Chinese in regard to their schools; and we may well, in view of our correspondent's letter, return to the case for the Europeans. As things are at present, when a British boy is too old to be admitted at the Peak School, his father must either send him home to be educated, or else must be content to let him back in the intellectual light of one or another of our Hongkong schools, in none of which can the lad obtain anything like the class of teaching given at the ordinary middle-class school at home. He must, too, whether his parents wish it or not, mix freely with Chinese boys who are men at fourteen and parents at sixteen or seventeen. Our correspondent recommends a way out of the difficulty by the suggestion that an endowment should be provided, and that the former German Club should be purchased for a school. The idea is a fine one, but it would need a lot of hammering to make the local authorities see the reasonableness of it. The mercantile community here is a rich one and would not find it difficult to put down a reasonable sum of money to give a fair start to a properly-staffed English school. In quite a few years such a place would become self-supporting, and the gain to the Colony in every way would be immense.

But before we can hope to see anything so sane carried into effect, the prevailing system, as we have said, needs re-organising. The present head of the Education Department was a Demarcation Officer, an Assistant Protector of Chinese and a Warden of Mines in the Malay States, and, in Hongkong, has held various appointments, from magistrate to cable censor. We do not question this gentleman's all-round ability, but does he possess the qualities and experience essential to a Director of Education? Is it not, of course, his fault that he is in the position to which he has been appointed? It is with the entire school system, and not with the individual, that the blame lies. That system is so topsy-turvy an one that it cannot be patched or pieced; it calls for complete reconstruction if the Colony is to get due value for the money which it is expending. Parents and taxpayers have some right to be considered—and at present they seem to get no consideration at all. It is nothing short of a public scandal that a British father, whose earnings are anywhere from four to six hundred dollars a month, should be obliged to exile himself from his boys just at a time when they most need a father's guidance and discipline—merely because the Education Department either does not or will not understand its business, and therefore declines to conduct a school wherein European lads can receive an education above the level of a Home board school. We have succeeded in having questions asked in the Legislative Council relative to the teaching of English in Chinese schools; will some Unofficial Member "carry on", by asking why there is no provision for the proper teaching of European lads in the Colony?

The Spring Campaign.

There can now be no doubt that the Spring campaign on the Western Front—or, at any rate, on the British section of that Front—has begun in earnest. To-day, in fact, there is raging what is described as the fiercest battle of the war—a grim struggle which sees the British and German troops engaged in open warfare, and in which the Huns are being terribly punished. We are old that the Germans are no longer conserving their man-power, but are throwing their reserves into the battle with an utter disregard of the tremendous losses entailed. This is sufficient in itself to prove that the enemy has set a correct value on the great issues at stake. He is making his maximum defensive effort now—what may, indeed, be the last desperate bid of an already beaten foe. Slowly but surely the British are striking at the enemy's heart. If the fighting is severe, that is only what we want it to be, for we can stand the strain and the enemy cannot; he is fast wasting what strength remains to him. How long can the enemy bear this terrible slaughter? When will the stampede occur? From the latest Manila papers to hand, we see that West Street betting seven or eight days ago was that peace would be made within six weeks, as "important" developments favouring the Allies are regarded as imminent. "The message containing this news was received by one of the most important business houses in the city from its head office in New York. Upon what circumstance the betting is based, there is no information, but, without necessarily accepting the statement in its entirety, we can quite well believe that, within the next six or eight weeks, such a change may come over the military situation as to convince even Germany of the utter futility of continuing the struggle very much longer. Time will tell.

A Justifiable Complaint.

The Chairman at yesterday's meeting of Tramway Company shareholders voiced a justifiable complaint when he referred to the damage done to the tram-tracks by coolie trucks, and spoke of the unsuccessful efforts which had been made to get the authorities to enforce the traffic regulations. These regulations provide that trucks shall keep to the sides of the road, but it is common knowledge that that is precisely where they do not keep. They very calmly take charge of the tram-lines, not only causing damage thereto but also greatly interfering with traffic. A few months back, the authorities instituted a rule to the effect that no truck would be licensed unless its wheel gauge differed from that of the tramway. This was a step in the right direction, but it does not in any way prevent the coolies from using the tramway track. The only way to do that is to enforce the law by prosecuting every gang of coolies seen pulling a truck along the line. Regulations are made to be obeyed. Then why is it that the Police do not see that they are respected in this instance?

Indignation Meetings.

The meeting called for to-day is a special event in Hongkong life, for more reasons than one. We believe (under correction) that no such meeting has been convened in the Colony for close on a quarter of a century. The fact is that the Hongkongites are not only law-abiding, but also—to do him justice—intensely loyal to his Government, and it goes against the grain with him to express his grievances in public. But now and then he has broken through his reserve and turned up in his hundreds to protest against some measure or another of which he did not approve. Such an occasion arose in 1873, when that ill-considered and unwise Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, introduced his project for abolishing corporal punishment in public. The last apparently of these gatherings was that called by Mr. T. H. Whitehead (who, by the irony of Fate, is one of the former gentry allied to with admiration by His Excellency the other day) backed by Mr. J. J. Francis of the *Telegraph*, to demand popular representation for Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF DESPERATE STEPS. THE DARKEST DAY. LIVE TILLY TOMORROW. WILL HAVE PASSED AWAY.—Cowper.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.49/163.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 35th anniversary of the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A Business Visit.
Mr. O. H. Haslewood, representing Messrs. Geo. S. Sandeman, Sons and Co., of port and sherry fame, has arrived in the Colony.

Advantage Taken of Absence.
The Police have received a report from a woman who states that during her absence in Canton someone broke into her house and stole money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$506.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—W. S. Brown, \$10; S. P. A. \$5.

Kowloon War Workers.
The Kowloon War Workers have forwarded, through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. this week, one parcel to Miss Vivian, containing 20 pieces women's and children's clothing; and one parcel to Mr. Lefroy, containing 13 pieces women's clothes.

His Sweetheart's Wardrobe.
A Chinese, who was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a suit of clothing, which, it was alleged, had been stolen from his sweetheart. It was stated that defendant had been banished for five years, but his time had expired. His Worship sent him to prison for 14 days.

A Case of Spite.
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of ammunition on the Sui Tai. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida defended. Defendant admitted that the ammunition had been found in his box, but he said he did not put it there. Some one had put it there for spite. His story was believed by his Worship and he was discharged.

A Bantasher's Return.
A Chinese, who was banished last year for ten years, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning before the expiration of his term. Inspector Grant said the man had been seen hanging round Kowloon City for some time past and the small robberies which had occurred there were put down to him. His Worship sent him to prison for 12 months.

A Small Thief.
A small Chinese boy was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing lamps of sugar. Defendant said he had been told by some men that if he did not steal the sugar they would thrash him. It was stated that defendant had twice been whipped for theft. His Worship ordered that he should receive ten strokes of the birch, and in addition serve seven days' hard labour.

War Comforts.
"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, has forwarded its usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the soldiers to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—576 rolled bandages, 67 flannel many-tailed bandages, 108 eye bandages, 27 white caps, 51 milk covers, 7 pairs surgical stockings, 8 pairs stretcher boots, 78 suits pyjamas.

Smart Detective.
A sheriff was the complainant in a case in which a Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with pocket-picking. The sheriff said he did not know that the money amounting to \$30, had been stolen from him until it was restored to him by a detective. The detective said he was having his hair cut in a barber's shop, when he saw the defendant pick complainant's pocket. He threw off the towel and gave chase. Defendant saw that he was pursued and threw the money away. Accused admitted the theft this morning and was sent to prison for six weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce I did not vote on the first resolution partly because I am not a merchant and partly because although I dissent from the first part of the motion I agree with the second part.

The matter has been approached from two points of view, the sentimental and the practical. Personally I think that the terms of the motion exclude sentiment, unless the phrase "the best interests of the Colony" refers to moral interests, and, as the motion is put forward by a body of merchants, it is to be assumed that material interests are intended.

But as sentiment is to be brought into the argument I should like to point out that the only sentiment invoked is that of hatred, and if the world is to be governed by that sentiment after the War it will not be a pleasant place to live in.

A reference to the pronouncements of the Allies, including those of President Wilson, show that we are not fighting to bring hatred into the world but for the Peace of the World.

In the Allies' Reply to President Wilson, dated Paris, 16th January, 1917, the following statements occur:

"Their (the Allies) War aims are well known. The civilized world knows that they imply the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable regime, and based at once on respect for nationalities and on the right to full security and liberty of economic development possessed by all peoples great and small."

"The extermination and the political disappearance of the German peoples have never (as has been pretended) formed part of their (the Allies) designs. They desire above all to ensure peace on the principles of liberty and justice."

President Wilson on April 3rd, 1917, said:—"We are not quarrelling with the German people, but feel a sympathy and friendship towards them. We have no selfish end to serve but we are making sacrifices freely as champions of the rights of mankind. America is in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which is running amok."

Again on April 16th the President said:—

"There is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world."

So much for sentiment; as to the practical point of view it seems to me that it is necessary in the first place to exclude the German armies from France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia and Rumania before we talk of excluding them from Hongkong. No doubt we shall do this in time, but it may take ten years yet.

Secondly, I agree with Sir Paul Chater that the Colony as a whole is bound to suffer if it excludes German trade, unless China and the Americans and other Allied Nations in China do the same.

Hongkong is essentially a trading centre; it produces nothing (except ships); it lives on the exchange of commodities. No doubt British and Allied merchants can buy or sell everything that the Chinese desire to sell or buy, but if the latter had that they can get better terms from the Germans in the Treaty Ports or elsewhere, how many of them will come to Hongkong?

Although therefore it is impracticable to exclude German trade from Hongkong unless the whole world (other than Germany) excludes such trade, it is quite possible to exclude Germans from our Boards of Directors, our Clubs and our houses. It is possible to refuse them banking and other facilities, and, now that the

WORLD'S PRESS CONGRESS.

Its Assembly Postponed for One Year.

The Executive Committee of the Press Congress of the World, after conference with Mr. Niel Nielsen, representative of the New South Wales Government, and with the Government's full approval, has decided to postpone for one year the next meeting of the Congress, to have been held at Sydney upon invitation of the New South Wales Government in 1918. The decision has been made because of conditions arising out of the war which might interfere with the success of the Congress if held in 1918. The Congress therefore will assemble in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, April, 1919, as the guest of the Government of New South Wales. The reasons for postponement will, it is confidently assumed, be deemed sufficient by the members of the Congress for whom the Executive Committee acted: Contrary to expectations at the time the invitation of the Government of New South Wales was extended, it now appears that the war may continue until 1918 and, if so, it will operate seriously against a full international representation at the Congress. Even should the war fortunately end before the date originally set for the Congress, world conditions for a time will doubtless be such as to present difficulties of transportation and of adequate journalistic representation that can be avoided by a year's postponement. The alternative presented of a change of the place of the Congress sessions in 1918 from Sydney to a city in one of neutral countries did not appear to the Executive Committee to be fair to the Government and people of New South Wales, whose invitation had been cordially accepted at San Francisco. While the Committee was assured that should it decide to hold the Congress in 1918, as originally voted, the New South Wales Government and the people of New South Wales would extend the most cordial welcome and hospitality to the visiting delegates at the time appointed, it felt that the distractions of the war would make the Congress sessions less significant and the burden of hospitality unnecessarily heavy if the date should not be changed. These are among the reasons which appealed to the Committee as making advisable the postponement.

A scheme designed to save labour in the Post Office comes into operation immediately. At present London is subdivided into the areas designated by the letters W, W. O. S. W., N. W., E. S. E., and E. C.; but in future every one of these areas will be further subdivided by numbers attached to the principal streets. This is an improvement upon the scheme which has been in operation in Paris for some time. There the areas are numbered, but there is apparently no subdivision, as is now proposed in London. The new arrangement will help not only the postal officials in London but elsewhere.

For instance, at Manchester bags are made up and sorted into the different London districts, and a Manchester sorter must be familiar with the streets and roads of those districts. Now his work will be simplified by the addition of numbers.

Exmoor, now leased to the National Trust, is interesting to naturalists for being the last English home of the red deer. These most majestic members of their tribe are real natives of our islands, unlike the fallow deer, which were introduced by the Danes or Romans. Our red deer love open hills and moors, and have for their only concealment the intervening glens and valleys. In this they differ from their continental brethren, who are mainly forest dwellers, concealed during the day in the thickest cover and venturing out to feed only with the falling shades of evening.

The reading experiments with simplified spelling, written a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, which the Board of Education has sanctioned in a few elementary schools will be watched with interest. Probably the immediate result will be that the children (and elementary school pupils are seldom strong in spelling) will get more mixed up than ever. A serious fact is that the illiterate person, who is naturally inclined to "spell" phonetically, seldom succeeds.

Yours etc.
V. B. L. BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which is once more making history, was known originally as "The Commercial Society," and came into existence in 1784. One of the original objects of "The Commercial Society" was the protection of trade and traders against fraud, but it did not proceed very far with this task, and took instead to politics, being constantly on William Pitt's doorstep—with this grievance, and that—in Downing Street. It is on record that Mr. Pitt once kept one of its deputations waiting nearly an hour and a half, because he was engaged at the Bank. For all this activity "The Commercial Society" was a little before its time. It languished, and when it was born again in 1820 as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it found an atmosphere—prepared by Adam Smith—in which it flourished and became one of the classical things of English politics.

The great event in the history of the Chamber was the election of Mr. Cobden in 1836. It was in 1837 that Mr. Cobden formed the purpose of using the Chamber for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and in 1838 that he induced it, after two long debates, to adopt the famous memorial in favour of Free Trade. The Chamber was thus the nucleus of the Anti-Corn Law League, which, however its views and purposes may be regarded, is unapproached in the history of agitation as an engine of persuasion. For many years after the Repeal of the Corn Laws the Chamber of Commerce continued to be the soul and voice of Lancashire, and portraits on its walls in Mosley Street—variations on the same theme of side whiskers, narrow black neckties, and decisive upper lip—exhibit impressively the real apostolic succession of the country. Among these portraits is that of Mr. Hugh Mason, a former president, and perhaps the most perfect specimen of sheer grit the country, which used to be famous for grit, ever produced.

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SHAKESPERIAN SCENES.

Yesterday's Matinee Performance.

The Theatre Royal was again crowded yesterday afternoon, when a matinee performance of the "Scenes from Shakespeare," arranged in connection with the celebration of St. George's Day, was given. Although the first performance was such an unqualified success, it was certainly not better than that given yesterday. The major part of the audience was composed of children, and the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed all that was humorous and pretty in the various excerpts from the plays.

Undoubtedly the most popular production was the scene from "A Midsummer's Night Dream" the spectacular brilliance of the setting and the appealing airiness of the dancing of the daintily-robed children combining to convey all the delicacy of thought and atmosphere that the great master was seeking to portray. An enthusiastic audience was treated to a repetition of the scene. In the scene from "Twelfth Night" the performers scored another great success. Mr. S. Northcote and Mr. L. N. Lee, together with Mr. C. H. P. Hay, interpreting their parts to perfection, and causing thoroughly hearty laughter. In her plea with Hubert in the pathetic scene from "King John," Miss Veronica Butterfield was wonderfully realistic, infusing great artistry into her part. The "Hamlet" scenes were magnificently done. Mr. Sinclair's work in particular being stamped with great merit. One of the choicest items was the excerpt from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," in which Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Hay acted with extreme cleverness. Of the other numbers, mention should be made of Mrs. Logan's perfect representation of Rosalind's Epilogue for "As You Like It," which was a real triumph in every way; and Mr. Hay's very admirable rendering of the Jester's Prologue from "Henry VIII."

The choral work was beyond reproach, especially the Epilogue from Elgar's "Banner of St. George," with the striking vision of the Saint, while the music throughout was greatly enjoyed, the orchestra most sympathetically rendering the special incidental music.

The concluding performance will be given on Saturday night, when there should be another packed house.

IT IS THE WOMAN WHO PAYS.

When a man gives up his seat in the tram or train to a woman he shows, without knowing it, that woman is of the privileged sex. She has so much to give, if she chooses, that she has earned this respect. She has so much to bear that she needs this consideration. But she must pay for her privileges. Nature exacts the price in bodily sufferings, which even the healthiest woman occasionally endures; and most always dread—especially in the years when she is entering middle age.

There are various causes for the frequent ill-health and weakness of women. They are more liable to be deficient in blood than men. Every woman knows the reason; but she need not be any weaker, or more liable to suffering, than men, if she will follow this advice. Women who have found the remedy do not, in fact, suffer. Dr. Williams' pink pills enable anyone who takes them—man or woman—to make more blood (and it is better blood, too); and that is why women who know the virtue of these pills save themselves so much needless suffering. The property of making abundant, rich blood is peculiar to genuine Dr. Williams' pink pills; begin them to-day, they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post-free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Essex Street, Shanghai.

Free to lady readers a book, "Plain Talks." Send post card to above address.

"FOR REMEMBRANCE."

(By the blood that our Brothers have bared for the crosses that mark where they sleep—

By the bones of the drowned Lunitania that rot in the ooze of the deep—

By the toll of the grim "Jolly Roger"—alack! and the end is not yet—

By the Terror that slew the Heavens—we swear that we will not forget!)

In the Dawning of Evil Beginnings (the better to play him a part)

He came as a friend to our Country (the better to strike at her heart)

When he bawled "Da, Da, Negat mir im Herzen" and Britain smiled back at the Hun,

Nor dreamed he was aching to blow her a kiss from the mouth of a Gun!

O Day of our Midsummer madness—a day that already is dim,

When the Meteor rocked in the solent, and Hatred had never a Hymn.

When the Kaiser was cheered by the people—vouchsafed the most gracious of boons—

(And made his respected Grandparent a Colonel of Prussian Dragoons!)

At the word of the sly Wilhelm—straese, the Spy had been sent to our Land,

To do him the cloak of the Briton, and proffer a treacherous hand,

The baker, the barber, the waiter, the men who were known in Finance,

(And honour us still with their presence) were lying in wait for their chance.

When the storm brooded over the Nations that slumbered not

recked of "The Day" Unheeding the sign in the Heavens—the warning to gird for the fray—

(And ever the clang of the hammer, and ever the glare in the night,

Where the workers were sweating at Essen to compass our fall in the Fight).

O mischievous band of fanatics that heckle, and blather, and grouse,

That whimper like peevish old women to shouts of "Sit down" in the House,

That bid us be kind to the Teuton, nay, masters, have never a doubt,

We'll attend to the gentleman's feelings when Tommy has flattened him out.

And you of the anserine scribble, that clamour and cackle for Peace,

Pray the Gods to accord you the precidence that marked the Capitoline geese,

Would you have us compound with the Felon?—Would you stab with the quill of your kind?

The lads in the mud of the trenches?—O you who are wilfully blind!

Shall we stretch forth the hand of forgiveness?—the hand that was bit to the bone,

While the Brute is yet loose and unmuzzled, and ramping the Earth he would own.

What hope of the Peace that we sigh for till Europe is breathing again?

Till the Hellhound is back in his kennel, and safe at the end of a chain!

(By the Land that was ravaged and looted—laid waste in "Necessity's" name—

By the Captives insulted and spat on—O Wittenberg, great is thy fame!

By the score that is steadily mounting—the Devil may chalk up the debt—

Be it paid to the uttermost farthing, we swear that we will not forget!)

—M. Glyn-Stewart, in the *Globe*.

A MONEY LOAN CASE.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, a claim was heard in which Li Tat Sam, of 233, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, claimed \$188.50 from Ling On, of 8, So. Poi Villa, Sham Shui Po, being principal and interest due on two pro-

misery notes dated May 10, 1915, and February 12, 1916.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was a grocer and that the defendant was a customer of his. He had lent him \$100 and \$50, and the only money he had received from him was \$37.50 for interest.

The defence was that the defendant carried on business as a money-lender, but as he was not registered, he was, under the Money Lender's Act, not able to receive.

Judgement was given for defendant.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Chamber Room and General Offices of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce have been removed from New Government Building to the Chartered Bank Building, Queen's Road Central (premises formerly occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 28th instant, when there will be Ladies Races for the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Gael Class of Yachts for Souvenirs presented by His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 P.M.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF PRIME & DELICIOUS AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

THEATRE ROYAL

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY.)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES

on SATURDAY the 28th inst.
AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices as Usual:— \$3.---\$2.---\$1.

(CHILDREN HALF-PRICE ON THE MATINEE.)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CHILDREN'S PITH TOPEES

A Stock Of Our Popular Pith Hats

For Children Has Just Arrived.

BEST PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

Made From Selected Bengal Pith

Covered With Fine White Drill,

Brims Lined With Green Satin.

GOOD VENTILATION.

INFANT'S SIZES
Price \$1.50MEDIUM WIDTH
BRIMS

Price \$1.75

WIDE BRIMS

Price \$2.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TUITION IN GERMAN.

[N. view of the speedy return to this Country of the Germans after the war, Mr. Fritz Hogenheimer (Nat. Brit.) is prepared to give tuition in German to a limited number of pupils, free of charge.

Apply F. H.
Box No. 12700
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph"

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D. S. COOPER,
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000—18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000—18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000—15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	19th June.
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & MANILA	Chinshua	28th Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Anhui	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
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DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Apr. 26, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tillatjap	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 1st May, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 4th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'HAU, Moji & Kobe	Kutsang	Sat., 28th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 1st May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 1st May at 7 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Namsang	Tues., 1st

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Bank of Communications.
Shanghai, 16th April.—The Bank of Communications at Shanghai has postponed its re-opening until the 1st of May next, when it will transact business.

Y. 1,000,000,000 Indian Bonds.
Tokyo, 15th April.—The Indian authorities have proposed to place a portion of the Indian war bonds of Yen 1,000,000,000 on the Japanese market through the Japanese merchants in India. The Mitsui Company, the Japanese Cotton Company and other Japanese firms related to Indian trade will subscribe for a large portion.

India's Imports of Aluminium.
With reference to the Press announcement, dated the 19th March, 1917, from Simla, regarding the prohibition of the import into British India on private account, of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium, the Chief Collector of Customs has ascertained from the Government of India that the prohibition applies to consignments now in transit. As all applications for import licences will have to be referred to the Government of India for orders, early intimation should be sent to the Chief Collector of Customs of any intended importations.

Registration of Business Names in India.

Madras, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Madras Trades Association was held yesterday, Mr. B. J. C. Robertson, president. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the proposal to legislate for registration of business names, and said it was the intention of the Committee to press the matter on the Government of India and the Local Government at the earliest opportunity. Referring to the war, he said the Trades community of Madras took their full share of its local trials, hardships, and disappointments; and he stated that the members of the Trades community were doing their best to support to the utmost of their ability, the Indian War Loan.

The Shensi Oil Wells.

In reply to an interpellation addressed to the Chinese Government in connection with the oil wells in Shensi, the Government has sent the following dispatch to Parliament: "In the 2nd Year of the Chinese Republic it was decided that the oil mines of the country should be owned by the Government, as in future the Navy would require large quantities of kerosene oil to replace the consumption of coal. The Government could neither secure competent experts to work these mines, nor had it sufficient funds to work them. Consequently in the 3rd Year of the Republic an agreement was signed with the American Standard Oil Company to inspect the oil mines of Chihli and Shensi by their experts, and the expense would be shared between the parties. It was stipulated that should there be found oil wells workable, a company should be organised with the joint capital of the Government and the Standard Oil Company. It is not true that the Government had the intention of transferring the ownership of these mines to itself. As to the inquiry whether the Government would purchase and take over the whole enterprise of the Pao-shen and Fongli Companies of Shensi, no decision can be made at present, because the work of prospecting has not yet been completed. Nor has the Government decided whether these mines should be operated by Chinese alone, with the financial assistance of the Standard Oil Company. As to the expenses already incurred there are books and accounts well kept up to date, and we have to divide them between the Government and the said Oil Company, as already reported to the Audit Bureau, etc."

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

CHINESE ART SALE.

Some New York Prices.

Returns for the 195 fine old pieces of Chinese art brought together by a high foreign official during a long residence in China, the concluding sale of which was held on February 2nd at the Anderson Galleries, brought a total of \$48,413. The returns for the afternoon's sale were \$27,975. The highest price was paid by A. Zschoery, \$2,600, for a large bronze incense vase of the Shang Dynasty, 1766 to 1121 B.C. It was in trumpet shape with various archaic ornaments. It was a unique piece from the collection of Mgr. Favier, French Bishop of Peking, from whom it was purchased in 1902.

To the same buyer went a makimono of the Tang period for \$800. On this was a hunting scene painted by Li Chia-to with appreciations by Yeh-pu-ai. A makimono of the Song period went to Mr. Zachery for \$1,600. This was a painting of "Imperial Birds, Flowers, and Trees," by the most noted Chinese painter of these subjects Wang Ken-chai, and bore the seal of the Emperor Shun-wo of the Sung Dynasty.

Louis O. Tiffany was one of the biggest buyers, paying \$325 for a Chinese album of the Ming period with twelve pictures on silk. Chinese goddesses of the arts and their symbolic animals, painted by Chao-ying, one of the most famous painters of women of the Ming period.

Another Chinese album of the K'ang-hsi period, with ten pictures on silk of mandarins, ladies, dancing girls, and children, by Kung-hsiao-ohm, went to Mr. Tiffany for \$77. A kakemono of the Sung period, showing "Flying Ducks," by Tsai-neng, went to him for \$300 and another kakemono of the same period, the "Prime Minister calling upon the Emperor in the Imperial Palace," an exceptional painting by the celebrated Chinese painter Li Kung-lin went to Mr. Tiffany for \$1,800. A twelve-fold lacquer screen of the early K'ang-hsi period, "Laque de coromandel" decorated on both sides with incised and raised details, painted in colours on a brilliant black background, went to him for \$2,000.

J. E. Aldred paid \$1,100 for a kakemono of the end of the Yuan or beginning of the Ming period, "Sixty-one Celebrated Women of China," in a painting of outlines and exquisite colours, by Wang Cheng-ping; a kakemono of the Sung period, "Reception of the Empress Tsai-man-ki on Her Return from a Long Journey," painted by Lieo-chang-men, went to F. Seaver for \$300. A kakemono on silk of the Ming period, "Empress Discussing State Affairs with two Prime Ministers," by Chang-hong-chow, in blackwood frame having inside border of brocade and blue embroidery, went to E. Graham for \$1,300. An exceptional piece of the Sung period, an unframed kakemono, the painting showing "The Emperor Giving Out Toys to the Children of His Empire" (a well known Chinese legend), by Shu Han-shun went to Mr. Graham for \$2,600.

A kakemono painted by a very celebrated Chinese woman painter, Chang-hsiao, went to O. T. Loo for \$800. On this was a "Group of Ladies in a Palace Garden." They wore gowns of beautiful colours, green, red, white, and cream upon a background of dark brown and green trees. It is a rare picture and bears two appreciations by Tsai-uhing and by Peh-hing. It was in a blackwood frame with border inside of old brocade.

Run On An Osaka Bank.

On the 2nd instant a run occurred on the Hiranago and Yao branches of the 129th Bank, causing the branches in the two places, to pay out deposits to the total amount of ¥160,000 in the course of the day. So great was the rush of depositors eager to draw out their money that many of them could not get into the bank before closing time. The run is said to be due to the dissemination of a false report regarding the financial condition of the Osaka bank.

THREE SEIZED STEAMERS.

"Unseen Hand" in Neutral Shipping.

The Attorney General, in opening for the Crown in the Prize Court recently, the case in which claims were made by the American Transatlantic Company in respect of the seizure and claim for confiscation of the three steamships Kankakee, Hooking, and Genesee, said the case disclosed, in the opinion of the Crown, an elaborate and grave system of deception. The vessels were three out of a fleet of eleven vessels owned by the Transatlantic Company, which was controlled by Mr. R. G. Wagner, and the case for the Crown was that, through a Mr. Alfred Jensen, a Dane, who was Wagner's cousin and brother-in-law and who was referred to in conversation as his partner, the whole concern was only a name for Hugo Stinnes, a Westphalian millionaire called "the coal king."

Westphalian "Coal King."

As early as 1912, counsel said, Mr. Stinnes's view of the international situation was such that he judged it prudent to discover what would be the difficulties in the way of a sudden transfer of his very considerable tonnage from the German to the British flag. Mr. Stinnes was a man of extreme wealth and of great commercial activity. He had acquired a controlling interest in a company which would play a large part in this inquiry—the Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company. It was a firm which Jensen had started. Whether Jensen had any substantial interest in this or any other concern with which he became associated was open to grave question, but he had started the Copenhagen Coal and Coke company, and when war broke out Jensen was used by Stinnes as an intermediary for communication with England.

Stinnes at the beginning of the war deposited 50 million kroner (about £3,000,000) for Jensen to operate with in getting foodstuffs to Germany as a neutral trader. It was quite obvious that no neutral could hope to evade our blockade on a big scale and in such substantial quantities as to make the effort in the least a fruitful one unless he had at his uncontrolled disposal very large sums of money. Stinnes devoted himself at once to securing proper channels for the provisioning of Germany, and deposited that sum and placed it without restriction at Jensen's disposal. Jensen very reasonably decided that the first step to be taken was the establishment of a line of vessels. He accordingly acquired a number of vessels whose names ended with "lan," and he took the necessary steps to effect registration. His general method was to form single-ship companies with a small capital, which borrowed the purchased price from Jensen, who lent the purchase price out of funds supplied to him by Stinnes.

Copper for Germany.

At that time, under the Danish law, there was no particular difficulty in getting provisional registration in Denmark, but in March, 1915, Jensen's activities had a somewhat premature and disagreeable interruption, because he was sent to prison by the Danish authorities for a fraudulent attempt to deceive them. He attempted to send to Germany a cargo of copper, which was then very greatly needed in Germany, and in order to deceive the Danish authorities he attempted to disguise it with the appearance of sugar. The conviction of Jensen drew some inconvenient attention to the ships which belonged to Stinnes, and the Danish Government passed a law, colloquially referred to as Jensen's law, which prevented any ship obtaining Danish registration without Government sanction. This law was inconvenient to both Stinnes and Jensen, and their original scheme had to be boldly recast. At this stage Wagner appeared on the scene. He was a gentleman who, by his own admission, had been formerly qualified for the career of a shipowner by losing £100,000 in sugar bet.

Where the Money Comes From.

The Attorney General next dealt with the report of the accountants who had inspected the claimant Company's book in New York, and said the net result of their investigations was that they could not find out where Mr. Wagner obtained the money for the purchase of these ships. They had had the greatest difficulty in getting this gentleman to allow them to have access to his private books and papers. But eventually they succeeded in January last, and there was a coded report as to the result of their inspection. One would have thought, said counsel, that if this money had been provided by Mr. Wagner from his private resources they would have found details in his private accounts. But there were no references thereto, and so the effect was that neither in the Company's books nor in Wagner's private accounts was there any clue to the origin of this money.

The hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks b. \$712 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$375
North China n. 1.150
Unions b. \$915
Yangtszes n. ex. 73 \$217

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$155
H. K. Fires b. \$330

SHIPPING.
Douglases s. \$87 1/2
Steamboats b. \$17 1/2
Indos (Def.) sa. \$124 1/2
Indos (Prof.) n. \$14 1/2
Shells n. 107 1/2
Ferries s. \$33 1/2

REFINERIES.
Sugars sa. \$114
Malabons n. \$32

MINING.
Kallans n. 31/8
Langkats b. 1.174 1/2
Rauha b. \$240
Tronchs s. 27/8
Urals n. 31/—

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.
H. K. Wharves n. \$80
Kowloon Docks sa. \$123
Shai Docks b. 1.20

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals n. \$100
H. K. Hotels n. \$102
Land Invest. n. \$37 1/2
H'phreys Est. n. \$6 1/2
K'loon Lands n. \$33
Shai Lands n. 1.80
West Points n. \$76

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos b. 1.151
Kung Yiks b. 1.144
Shai Cottons s. 1.123
Yangtszepos b. 1.570

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bornes n. \$8
China Light & P. b. \$4.75
Providents n. \$8
Dairy Farms b. \$23 1/2
Green Islands sa. & b. \$24
H. K. Electric n. \$32 1/2
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151
Ropes n. \$28 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level s. & b. \$6.80
Trams, Peak, old n. \$1
Trams, Peak, new n. \$2.40
Laundries b. \$16
U. Waterboats n. \$6 1/2
Watsons b. \$4.80
Wm. Powells b. \$29
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/4 1/2
30 d/s 2/4 9/16
60 d/s 2/4 1/2
4 m/s 2/4 13/16
T/T Shanghai 101 1/4
T/T Singapore 101 1/4
T/T India 110 1/4
Demand, India 110 1/4
T/T San Francisco 56 1/4
T/T Java 137 1/2
T/T Marks 101 1/4
T/T France 101 1/4
Demand, Paris 101 1/4

BUYING.
4 m/s L/C 2/5 1/16
4 m/s D/P 2/5 7/16
6 m/s L/C 2/5 9/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 9/16
30 d/s San Francisco 57 1/4
Isco & New York 57 1/4
4 m/s Marks 3.35
4 m/s France 3.40
6 m/s France 3.45
Demand, Germany 56 1/4
Demand, New York 56 1/4
T/T Bombay 101 1/4
Demand, Bombay 101 1/4
T/T Calcutta 101 1/4
Demand, Calcutta 101 1/4
Demand, Manila 113
Demand, Singapore 101 1/4
On Haiphong 3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 3 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 3 1/2
Sovereign 3.35
Gold Leaf, per oz. 48.10
Bar Silver, per oz. 37.5/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2 %
Himese 10 3 1/2 %
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2 %
Hongkong 10 3 1/2 %

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4 m/s 2/4 13/16
T/T Shanghai 101 1/4
T/T Singapore 101 1/4
T/T India 110 1/4
Demand, India 110 1/4
T/T San Francisco 56 1/4
T/T Java 137 1/2
T/T Marks 101 1/4
T/T France 101 1/4
Demand, Paris 101 1/4

BUYING.
4 m/s L/C 2/5 1/16
4 m/s D/P 2/5 7/16
6 m/s L/C 2/5 9/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 9/16
30 d/s San Francisco 57 1/4
Isco & New York 57 1/4
4 m/s Marks 3.35
4 m/s France 3.40
6 m/s France 3.45
Demand, Germany 56 1/4
Demand, New York 56 1/4
T/T Bombay 101 1/4
Demand, Bombay 101 1/4
T/T Calcutta 101 1/4
Demand, Calcutta 101 1/4
Demand, Manila 113
Demand, Singapore 101 1/4
On Haiphong 3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 3 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 3 1/2
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Gold Leaf, per oz. 48.10
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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SEAN,

Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
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NIGHT CARS.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Starting \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

— \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,000

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman

H. H. Dyer, Pres., Deputy Chairman



What Makes
"WESTMINSTER SPECIALS"
SO GOOD?

A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate
aroma such as none other can boast of.

Westminster
TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.



NOTICES.

E. HING
WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED. Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN. " " " \$1.50
PLAIN. " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—GRACCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

The Gracco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Giances, N. D. Tocco, M. Melachiano, Dimitrio, Simon Art, Maspero, Freres, Esquerra Specials, Listerwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

34 Bales Paper.

4 Cases Glass.

31 Kegs Paint.

6 Bags Shingles.

1 Anchor.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars.

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Dundell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

G. R.

VICTORIA GAOL.

THERE is a vacancy in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital

Warder.

Salary—\$960 to \$1,200 per

annum on completion of a year's

satisfactory probation, together

with \$40 per month, House

Allowance.

Candidates must be under 35

years of age, of good education,

character and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not

essential as a suitable man will

be instructed.

Further particulars can be

obtained by personal application

at Victoria Gaol between 10 a.m.

and 4 p.m.

No application will be received

after the 30th instant.

C. McI. MEESER,

Superintendent, Victoria Gaol.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Valuable Leasehold

Property

situate at

Tai Po in the New Territories

(within the European Reserve)

with a Very Desirable Bungalow

erected thereon above the Rail-

way Station at Tai Po

to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock

noon

by

Messrs. Hughes & Hough,

Auctioneers,

at their Auction Room at No. 8

Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong.

The Property consists of:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of

ground situate at Tai Po in that

part of the Colony of Hongkong

known as the New Territories

(within the European Reserve)

and registered in the Land

Office at Victoria, Hongkong, as

TAI PO INLAND LOT NO. 10

with a four roomed Bungalow,

Garage and Servants' Quarters

attached.

Particulars and Conditions of

Sale may be obtained either

from

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER

DEACON & HARKSON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong,

The Vendor's Solicitors,

or from

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW THERAPY

OF THE

NEW THERAPY

OF THE

NEW THERAPY

OF THE

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS

PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Pedder Street. Telephone 1916.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER

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ASAHI BEER

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-

dermentioned articles are prohibited

from importation into the United King-

dom, either by letter post or by parcel

post.—Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,

including gold coins and articles consisting

partly of or containing gold: All man-

ufactures of Silver other than silver

ware and silver watch cases: Jewel-

lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such

articles cannot therefore be accepted for

transmission by the Post Office.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mail's will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all corre-

spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy

subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and

Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-

occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-

garia and the Ottoman Empire are

suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,

9.30 a.m.

Cheung Ch'ow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—

Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auk, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,

Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week

days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-

ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days,

5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;

Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;

1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 a.m.;

9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;

Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-

days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-

days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-

days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,

6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Aitoku M., Jap., ss. 3,335, Yoshiwara,

25th Apr.—Mika, 19th Apr., Coal.

M. B. K.

Anhui, Br., ss. 1,222, Eady, 25th Apr.—

Shanghai, 22nd Apr., Gen.—B. & S.

Bombay M., Jap., ss. 3,104, Shinohara,

25th Apr.—Mof, 20th Apr., Gen.—

H. Y. K.

Canada M., Jap., ss. 3,547, Soruga, 25th

Apr.—Mandla, 12th Apr., Gen.—

O. B. K.

Joshin M., Jap., ss. 1,150, Bato, 25th Apr.—

Away, 24th Apr., Gen.—O. B. K.

Kyodo M., Jap., ss. 1,416, Fukuoka, 25th

Apr.—Sa gon, 24th Apr., Rice—

China.

Tamon M., No. 1, Jap., ss. 1,750, Hataya-

yama, 25th Apr.—Salon, 21st Apr.,

Rice—Chinese.

Amakusa M., Jap., ss. 1,370, Konishi 25th

Apr.—Sawto, 25th Apr., Gen.—

O. B. K.

Satoki M., ss. 1,199, Futaba, 25th

Apr.—Singapore, 19th Apr., Gen.—

O. B. K.

Wingsan, Br., ss. 1,517, Morrison, 25th

Apr.—Shanghai, 21st Apr., Gen.—

Order.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Just arrived, Fresh assorted

American Snacks & Fry's

Chocolate.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten, if Equalled

for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery

and meals with Wine & Liquors.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.40.—No returns from

Japanese stations. Pressure has in-

creased slightly over Annam, and

decreased elsewhere especially at Shang-

hai, Weihaiwei and Vladivostok. The

anticyclone has weakened and moved

eastward; a shallow depression is shown

over Tonking.

Moderate to fresh south-easterly winds

may be expected over the north part of

the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

Total since January 1st, 7.55 inches,

against an average of 10.70 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair, warmer.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lemoock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 26, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force.

Victoria Peak. 6a. 29.86 44. 65. 70. 0. 0.

Harbour. 10a. 29.86 44. 65. 70. 0. 0.

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